The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. Thompson, Business Manager.

☞ Terms of the Daily: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, one week, 25 cents; single mail copy, one year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sci entific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ Terms of the Weekly: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; to Clubs of Twenty, $1 50. One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1871. NO. 204.

FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

Downfall of Communists Certain.

Versaillists Under the Walls of Paris

Occupation of Vanvres by Government Troops.

Nationals Threaten to Open the Gates to Versaillists.

Effects of the Bombardment.

Fall of the Commune Imminent—The Nationals Threaten to Open the Gates to the Versaillists.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Times* has a special from Paris which says that Pyat openly declares that the fall of the Commune is imminent. It also says that the National Guards decline to march, and talk of opening the gates to the Versaillists, that Dombrowski's orders are not obeyed, and that the women of Paris have interviewed the Commune and demanded arms to fight the Versaillists.

A special to the *Telegraph* says that the Versaillists have been driven back to Longchamps from the advanced position they held in the Bois de Boulogne.

The *Gaulois* says that it is reported that two Versailles battalions were decimated on Friday night.

VERSAILLES, May 15.—Sixty cannon were found in Fort Vanvres upon the occupation by the Versailles forces.

The battery at Montrouil continues to cannonade the insurgent works, and is both demolishing the enclosure of Paris and protecting the approaches of the Government troops. Otherwise there is no news of interest.

LONDON, May 15.—The bonds of the City of Paris Loan, to the extent of 60,000 francs, have been stolen. A warning against negotiating for them has been sent to all the European banks.

Chesterfieldian Dombrowski—Battalions of Women to be Organized—Violence of the Bombardment—Versailles Troops Advancing.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A special dated at Paris on Sunday night says: Dombrowski has issued orders that all officers refusing to obey the commands of their superiors shall be shot. He reviewed five thousand troops this morning at Neuilly, and was received with great enthusiasm. After breakfast he rode to the gate of Porte Maillott, and while sitting on his horse the Versailles soldiers fired their rifles and two shells at the General, without hitting him. Dombrowski immediately took off his hat and bowed politely to them. All the Communist soldiers who witnessed it cheered lustily.

Yesterday a grand procession of women marched through the streets of the city, headed by buglers, drummers and flags, to the Hotel de Ville, where they demanded arms. Yesterday a proclamation was issued for the organization of battalions of women immediately for the purpose of stimulating the courage of the men. It has been ordered that all cowards shall be led to prison by women. The women battalions are to march against the Versailles troops.

The bombardments is exceedingly violent and shells are falling within the city in large numbers. A heavy attack from the Versailles troops is expected.

Yesterday the Captain of the Engineers belonging to the army of Versailles, deserted to the enemy, taking a plan of the insurgent National Guards for troops of his own army, and went up to them. He was of course immediately shot by order.

A number of Nationals who had been refractory have been disarmed.

The firing from the batteries of Montmartre yesterday morning fell short of the Communists, and killed about thirty of their own men.

At Levallaise it is stated that seven men and a number of young women with an ambulance, and bearing the Red Cross, were captured quarter of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of the line, who shot five of their number.

The Committee on War has been displaced, in consequence of its differences with the Central Committee.

The batteries at Montreuil are firing heavily on Paris.

General Rossel is reported to be in Belgium.

Six government gunboats have arrived at Sevres.

The troops in the Bois de Boulogne are advancing. An entry into Paris is imminent.

Retirement of the "Father of the Commune"—Sulphur and Phosphorus Wanted.

PARIS, May 15.—Bestay, who had been called the 'Father of the Commune,' retires from membership in that body because the residence of Thiers has been desolated.

All persons having sulphur or phosphorus in their possession are requested to report to the Commune. Last was quiet. Schneider has been released from custody.

General Lacluzie is now in command of Petit Vanvres. Corps commanders will henceforth command arrondissements, and be responsible for their defence. Torpedoes have been ordered to all exposed points.

An Insurgent Failure.

LONDON, May 15.—The Congress of municipal deputies called by the Communists of Commune to meet at Bordeaux, has proved a failure.

Effects of the Bombardment.

VERSAILLES, May 15.—The bombardment continued and several houses were destroyed. Many are in the enclente of Paris. The Autuuil gate is entirely destroyed.

The Versaillists Under the Walls of Paris—Conspiracy in Paris for the Overthrow of the Commune.

PARIS, May 15.—Afternoon.—The Versailles forces are under the walls of Paris. Exchanges of shots with the insurgents who line the ramparts from Porte De La Muetta in the arondissements of Passy to Porte D'Issy.

The Parisians have been expelled from the trenches between Forts Vanvres and Issy.

A battery is erecting in the garden of the Tuileries to pour a flank fire into the Champs Elysees.

There is indubitable evidence that a wide-spread conspiracy exists in Paris for the overthrow of the Commune. The gardens of Luxembourg are closed to the public, and are occupied by a military force in anticipation of a rising on the part of the population.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Particulars of the Treaty of Peace—The Roman Question—Boulton and Park Acquitted, &c., &c.

The Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Echo* has a dispatch from Berlin which gives additional particulars of the treaty of peace negotiated at Frankfort. The document contained seventeen articles and fifteen supplementary clauses. The French are to restore all ships captured during the war, and to refund their value in cases where they have been sold. The navigation treaty of 1862 is to be maintained. All duties are to be abolished in Alsace for six months.

The Roman Question.

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch dated Berlin, Sunday night, says: Twenty-eight Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church addressed a petition to the Emperor of Austria on the Roman question. In the petition the Emperor was requested to inform the King of Italy that the independence of the Pope was necessary to the Catholic world, and to demand that Rome and suitable territory shall be immediately returned to the Pope. The petitioners also say, that it is the duty of all other Catholic powers and of Protestant powers also, to make the demand.

Boulton and Park Acquitted.

LONDON, May 15.—The trial of Boulton and Park, implicated in the woman poisoning affair last summer, has resulted in the acquittal of both the accused parties on every count in the indictment.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Commons tonight Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the Government was not prepared to state the exact terms of the treaty of Washington, as a copy had not yet been received. Disraeli, therefore, postponed putting the question to the Government in relation thereto, of which he had previously given notice. Gladstone stated that the Government was unable to anticipate the exact time of the arrival of the treaty, but presumed that it should be instantly submitted to Parliament.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen expressing the satisfaction at the ratification of the Alabama Treaty in case the arbitrators are bound by rules or principles other than those of the law of nations or municipal laws existing during the civil war in the United States, when the alleged depredations upon American commerce were committed.

LONDON, May 15, 6:30 P. M.—Consols 93¼. Bonds steady: 5-20s of '62, 90¾; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 92½; 10-40s 89½.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—5-20s of '62 96½, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7¾d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Cheese 66s. Lard 51s 6d. Refined petroleum 12½d.

LONDON, May 15.—Linseed oil £39 per ton.

THE OIL REGIONS.

New Well Near Trunkeyville—Matters in Clarion County, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TRUNKEYVILLE, PA., May 15, 1871.

The Davis well, on the Hickory Town leland, is pumping thirty barrels, with twenty-nine feet of third sand rock. F.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CLARION COUNTY.

The Perryville correspondent of the Clarion *Democrat* writes:

Our oil interests are still flourishing as usual, and a general stir is visible among oil men regarding Clarion county territory. The Lady Thorne, a new strike on the Crawford tract, is at last heard of, and from ten to fifteen barrels. They are about torpedoing it, when we look for better results. The Excelsior, on the Pollock farm, and the Fairchance No. 3, are rapidly nearing completion, the one owned by Wiser and others, and the latter by Reid & Co. The Old Man and the Boy, on Crawford tract, are the only two above Phillips House, and are drilled between 600 and 650 feet. The first of the new well just started on the Crawford tract, Hyde & Calley have the rig up for a new well just above the Phillips House, and are now drilling. Kipp & Churchill have the timber on the ground for another well on the Kerr farm. Viper & Schmertz are getting ready for fishing in the Kelly farm, and R. L. Brown & Co. and others on the Graham tract. Compher & Co. and others on the H. G. Reichhart. Leases have also been given out by Jerry Doolan on his farm to different parties. On the Siscoville tract there are other oil operations. Kerr & Noss have secured tumpiating operations. Kerr & Noss have secured a part of the McIlwaine & Latshaw farms, and are going to put a "wild cat" well on the same. The old going to put a "wild cat" well on the same. The old Hagerdown well, which was pronounced a failure by the company which put it down, has been secured by the company which put it down, has been secured by the company which put it down, has been secured

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.

THE Chartiers Valley Railroad, which opens direct communication with our neighbors of Washington, Pa., will be formally opened on Thursday next, 18th inst. An excursion train will leave the Union Depot at 9:45 A. M., and returning arrive at 5:45 P. M.

Two of the principal religious bodies of the country hold their anniversary meetings at Chicago next week. The Presbyterian General Assembly meets on Thursday, with most important business before it, which will keep it in session about two weeks. The Baptist Society anniversaries begin on Friday, and occupy one week.

IT is gratifying to know that a livelier feeling and more brisk subscription is setting in toward the new United States loan, and that its general condition is regarded as encouraging. The first of the new bonds were placed in the hands of the Register of the Treasury for his signature yesterday, and by the middle of the week, it is expected, they will be ready for delivery to the subscribers.

THE Senate reassembled at noon yesterday, and went into executive session. At ten o'clock the Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting with respect to the treaty, and it is supposed perfected its report, which, according to the programme, was to be presented to the Senate at noon. It is not probable that the Committee recommended any modifications of the treaty, but it is said that a number of Senators have prepared amendments.

KENTUCKY moves. By reference to our telegraphic columns it will be seen that negroes have been decided to be citizens, with the right to testify in the Courts of the State. This is a most important advance for Kentucky, which has hitherto persisted in excluding colored testimony from all State Courts. The decision is of the greatest importance, and derives additional significance from the fact that the Judge who delivered it is a Democrat, and was formerly an officer in the rebel army.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., is announced as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. We have heretofore spoken of Mr. DILWORTH'S qualifications for the position, and have no occasion to change or modify our previously expressed views concerning his fitness. We need men in the Licensing Board who are above the evil influences of the times, and whose strength of will, firmness of purpose, and inflexible integrity will guarantee a just and impartial enforcement of the laws. Such a man is Mr. DILWORTH, and the approaching County Convention will do well to nominate him.

THE prompt action of the President with respect to the disturbances in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi, and the arrests reported in North Carolina, referred to in our telegraphic columns, are good auguries. That "no resistance was made" in the latter case is not remarkable. These fellows have no intention of fighting Uncle Sam. Bullies are very seldom brave men. The swift and faithful administration of justice in a few cases will break up the whole gang, and then we shall begin to have peace. But there must be no false pity. Rigor to them is tenderness to the South.

UNTIL recently the city of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, has been noted for the salubrity of its climate. But about the middle of March the yellow fever set in with terrible virulence, and it is now almost depopulated. It is the general opinion that there are not remaining in it more than sixty thousand of its 225,000 inhabitants, and even among the reduced population the mortality exceeds over 400 per diem. The business houses are nearly all closed. Among the victims to the pestilence have been a large number of Americans engaged in that city in mercantile and commercial pursuits.

We have already made commendatory reference to the South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention. The report of the Committee on the financial condition of the State, rendered on Friday, fixes the grand total of the debt at $8,809,108, several millions less than was popularly supposed. The sum total of unsold bonds is $1,809,000. The report recommends that the Governor do not sell any more bonds at less than eighty per cent., but proceed to make the most economical arrangement for holding the $1,800,000 pledged as collateral until eighty per cent. becomes attainable. Recommendations were also made in the direction of a number of wholesome economic reforms. The Convention has done much to remove misunderstanding, and inaugurate an era of better feeling and better conduct of public affairs. Now let the citizens who composed it lend their best energies to put down the Ku-Klux bands which infest portions of the State, and the future prosperity of South Carolina is assured.

WITH the springing of the prairie grass spring also rumors of Indian depredations. Our yesterday's telegrams state that the Apaches are again on the war path, committing numerous atrocities, among them the murder, on the 5th instant, of an United States cavalry officer. On the 17th of April the Commander of the Department of Arizona promulgated an order directing that all the Apache Indians in that Territory must at once remove to and settle upon the White Mountain Reservation, which has been set apart for them on account of its being remote from settlements, and ordering commanding officers, and all persons in the service of the Government, to notify these Indians that, should they refuse to go and live on this reservation, they would be pursued and punished wherever found. From the fact that a number of conflicts have since occurred between the United States troops and the Indians, in some of which the former were defeated, it is to be inferred that the tribe has refused to comply with these requirements, and that the military forces serving on the plains are too weak in numbers to compel obedience from the savages. There is no doubt that they are growing bolder and more audacious. A few days ago we mentioned the attack of a band of Cheyennes on a settlement in Wyoming. A still later and more ominous occurrence is the recent attempt to tear up a portion of the track of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In Arizona and Northern Texas, the savages have grown especially daring and dangerous. Whatever may have been the causes which have developed in the Indian his crafty and cruel characteristics—whether inherent depravity or imitative dishonesty and cunning—prompt action is none the less necessary to protect our frontier settlers, and squelch the fire before it sets all the tribes aflame. It is of course far better, as well as much cheaper, to feed them than to fight them, and yet firmness and resolution must go hand in hand with conciliation. The Lieutenant-General of the Army has just returned from Europe, and the Peace Commissioners have almost completed their purchases of Indian supplies. We suggest that, when the blankets and rations are distributed by the latter, the former should be a spectator of the operation. The name of SHERIDAN is a name to conjure peace withal.

ENOUGH OF IT.

"Enough," said the prince to the sage in Rasselas, "thou hast convinced me that no man can ever be a poet." "I have a commission to preach," exclaimed a theologic fledgling to a graybeard in divinity. "But are you quite certain that the people have a commission to listen to you?" responded the wiser elder of the Church. We commend these sayings to Mr. JOHN HAY, for his profound consideration before undertaking to write any more "poetry." The latest verses of this gentleman, published in the last number of *Harper's Weekly*, have thoroughly convinced us that he has mistaken his vocation in cultivating the muse. The rhymes in question are entitled "The Mystery of Gilgal," and describe a drunken fight between a crowd of Western desperadoes in a bar-room, over a dispute which arose as to the ownership of a glass of whisky. This is the groundwork of the "poem," and it must be confessed that it is handled in a manner entirely in keeping with the subject, the details being as gross and repulsive as the choice of his subject for treatment was barbarous. It is a mere piece of savage coarseness, unrelieved by a single redeeming feature of heroism, sacrifice, tenderness or pity—from beginning to end, in its conception and in its development, being alike devoid of sentiment or sensibility—a miseration without a solitary fine line or verbal felicity to contrast with or compensate for its general deformity. It is a bestial story, vulgarly told.

And we say that no poet has the right to choose subjects of so degraded a character, or to devote himself to their delineation. The poet is as amenable to the laws of moral order and propriety as the painter or the sculptor. The office of poetry is to elevate men's tastes and sympathies, not to debase and sensualize them. The "fine frenzy" of the seer is to make his eye glance "from earth to *heaven*," not from earth to the pit. It is the characteristic of the imagination that it deals with feeling and emotion, hence, while this faculty, when controlled by moral purity, ministers to all noble ends, it is equally certain that in its unchecked and unguarded action it becomes a bane and curse. The capacities of men for degradation stand in close relation, and are proportionate to their capacities of improvement, and no faculty of the human mind lies nearer to the very center of its highest life than the faculty of imagination. Hence the obligation which rests upon all disciples of the creative art not to make their powers the cause or instruments of debasement. Yet this is exactly what is done in the verses under consideration. The previous ventures of Mr. HAY, odd and fantastic as they were, are still true to the spirit of humanity. Below the verbal irreverence of "Little Breeches," lay an element of tenderest religious awe. In spite of our natural shrinking from the rude manners and coarse language of "Jim Bludsoe," we canonize him as a hero because of his splendid courage. Notwithstanding the disgusting profanity of "Banty Tim," his noble devotion to the humble friend who once saved his life brings the moisture into our eyes as we read. But "The Mystery of Gilgal" is utterly lacking in this essential element. It is an exhibition of the worst phases of character, without even the plea of a good motive to explain or extenuate the presentation. We have said that it had no strain either of heroism, tenderness or pity, we may add also that it is equally destitute as regards wit or humor. It is not so much as satirical, nor does it even rise to the mock-dignity of grotesqueness. It has neither fire, flash nor sparkle; neither flexible terseness, freedom of movement, melody, passion, or grace. It is neither idealistic nor artistic, but altogether and irredeemably bad.

It is the misfortune of a true poet that he is sure to give rise to a crowd of imitators who, possessing neither his genius nor his taste, copy his mannerisms without reproducing any of his beauties. Mr. HAY is an imitator of BRET HARTE, resembling that author in the way in which a man afflicted with scrofula may resemble DR. JOHNSON, having his disease without a particle of his greatness. And we protest against being subjected to any further inflictions of this kind. We are not finical, nor do we hold it to be necessary that a poem should teach didactic morality, or have a string of do-me-good-ness tacked on to it like a tail to a kite. But, if it has nothing more, it ought at least to gratify an intelligent reader or minister to a laudable taste—not to vitiate, debase and defile it. It is true that the world stands in thirsty want of the wine of poetry, but it needs no poisoned drugs like this.

THE LAST OF RULLOFF.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN in appointing a commission to investigate the mental condition of RULLOFF, the murderer, rendered only fitting respect to the sentiment so generally excited by the published statements concerning his philological attainments and enthusiasm. The account of an interview with him given by Professor MATHER, of Amherst College, was especially adapted to awaken public interest in the criminal. It may not have been a morbid interest either. While attesting the reality of the condemned man's scholarship, affirming that the vulgar rumors regarding his wonderful knowledge were actual facts, the narrative in its details certainly raised a rather decided presumption, that the murderer was a monomaniac, who might have fallen so completely under the domination of certain ideas as to be incapable of the degree of self-control necessary to constitute responsibility for his actions. This, however, was a theory which rested upon a very slight foundation of facts and might be easily exploded on examination. Every civilized country is well supplied with educated scoundrels, and the subject of PAUL RULLOFF offered little, if any, evidence to probability in the character of Mr. AUGUSTUS TOOTLESSON, who excelled in highway robbery and in apt citations from HORACE. The incidents in Professor MATHER'S sketch of RULLOFF, which seemed to favor the view of his insanity were his enthusiasm in behalf of his philological theory and his apparently entire indifference to his own fate. Under the circumstances of his condition, these phenomena, together with the intensity and other peculiarities of manner and speech, indicated in the account, were undoubtedly rather remarkable, and fully justified the Governor in appointing the commission of inquiry.

In the published report of DRS. GRAY and VANDERPOOL, it must be at once admitted there is little or nothing to sustain the notion of RULLOFF'S insanity. The prisoner's own emphatic disavowal of any agency in asking for inquiry on the subject, and his equally earnest renunciation of any claim to indulgence on the plea in question, might be of slight weight, as crazy people often fail to discover their own condition, or when aware of it, refuse to acknowledge the fact. A man so full of intellectual pride and so vain of his acquirements as RULLOFF, might decline to make the acknowledgement, even to save his life. But the impression produced by his replies and statements in the colloquy which makes up most of the report, is directly opposed to the presumption of his being mentally deranged—in any other sense than that in which every great criminal may be said to be so. On the contrary, the mind and character disclosed in the report are admirably harmonious, consistent and complete. RULLOFF, in certain respects, quite realizes the portraiture of the imaginary wise man of the Stoics—*in scipso totus teres atque rotundus*. It is certain that "neither death nor chains frighten him;" and, when the doctors asked him whether his acts would be affected by the fact of another existence of rewards and punishments after this life, he confidently said—

"No; I should do as I intended without regard to the existence of a God or a devil, a heaven or a hell; I have felt this as deeply as any man in life; I never wished to get anything out of anybody."

While establishing the entire sanity of the man as the word is commonly used, the report will completely counteract, or rather dissipate, any sentimental or romantic interest that may have been taken in his fate. With all his bookish knowledge, he is evidently a ruffian of the most dangerous class, who seems never to have been influenced in his conduct by a single generous aspiration, or to have been governed by any but purely selfish motives. Even his pursuit of knowledge appears to have been contracted, debased and rendered of no value to himself or anybody else, by his diseased pride, which made him unwilling "to get anything out of anybody." Neither in his letter to Mr. THOMAS, nor in his conversation with the physicians, is there any indication that he has studied any of the great works on philology produced in the last fifty years and by which the subject has been revolutionized. The report represents him as deriving the Latin and English languages from the Greek—a fact which proves his ignorance of even the method of investigation pursued in the study of the subject. His talk about "all the fictions of Greek and Roman mythology covering great philosophical truths," was a mere repetition of old opinions, while his ostentatiously original interpretations of the ancient myths he seems to have been pilfering from MAX MULLER. It is inherently improbable that a man who has lived RULLOFF'S life, can be a "solid, well-built" scholar, or can have made valuable discoveries in science, and it is very unlikely that the world will lose much by his premature taking.

A paper at Easton, Maryland, notes the appearance in that section of the destructive insect known as the joint worm. Two fields near Easton were visited the other day, and presented a beautiful and thrifty appearance, while fields around them showed serious injury from the fly. Upon examination, however, it was found that the joint worm was at work through both fields, many stalks being struck and bent, while others are ready to fall at the first wind. This little insect deposits the egg at the growing stalk, taking from it its strength and life, causes it to break off or fall, and prevents the maturing of the grain. Its ravages are unprovented until the destruction is accomplished, and a field of wheat apparently thrifty and healthy will in a few days after be found to be almost entirely worthless. Two broods, referred to as of entirely different varieties, one being known as headed and the other bearded—one early and the other late, showing that it is not any particular variety of wheat that has caused its appearance.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A rival to the natural sponge is now produced from rubber by a process of vulcanization, which combines the compactness and elasticity required of a bath-sponge in such a degree that it will very likely find an extensive application. The color of this sponge is generally dark gray, but brown ones are also found. Large quantities are sold to livery stables, where they are used to clean horses, in place of the ordinary combs, the advantages claimed for them being that they take the dust more completely away, that no hairs are detached by them and that they give to the hair a finer luster. Sponges are also fabricated for cleaning cloth, hats, ribbons, gloves, mirrors, windows, etc. These sponges are preferable to the ordinary ones, being free from sand, and capable, by reason of their greater elasticity, of adapting themselves to every surface.

A NEW Orleans paper relates this incident: It is usual in courts of justice, when administering oaths, to cause the witness to kiss the Bible. Yesterday, for instance, quite a number of witnesses pressed their lips to the holy volume in the Recorder's Court, and one of them left a tobacco stain half the length of the book. This was seen by a woman, who, when it was offered to her, hung back. "Kiss the book?" shouted the magistrate. "I don't want to," said the lady. "You must," "Then admonished, she with a frantic effort placed her lips to the volume, but when she lifted her head a deep stain encircled her lips, which the magistrate perceiving, inquired if kissing usually had that effect upon her? "Whenever you are a party to it," was the ready reply.

The Chicago Council recently adopted an ordinance which it is hoped will check the coal frauds. Under its provisions the coal dealers are required to provide scales on their carts or wagons, by which the coal can be weighed at the time and place of delivery, or, on the demand of the purchaser, to go with the load to the nearest public scale and have the same weighed, without making any charge to the purchaser.

The farmers at the South give this plausible reason why they devote so much land to cotton and so little to corn: The negroes steal corn to such an extent that it is unprofitable. It is exposed to their depredations from the time the ears are large enough to roast until it is ripe, and it is impossible to keep them from making nightly raids upon the fields. One farmer in South Carolina says that he planted twenty acres last year, and succeeded in saving only sixty-seven bushels, and that a like trouble is experienced in raising pigs, which are stolen when young. "The niggers," he says, "can't eat cotton, and what they can't eat they won't steal, as a general thing; so cotton is the only safe crop a man can make."

According to the story of one of the jurors the verdict in the Fair-Crittenden case, at San Francisco, was made up as follows: During the progress of the trial, not one juror spoke to his fellow-jurors of the case, and when we retired to make up a verdict no one knew anything of the opinion of the others. After entering the jury-room, the first thing done was to cut a piece of paper into twelve pieces, and to number them from one up to twelve. These were put in a hat and drawn, and the slip drawn was the number of the juror. On these slips each juror wrote his finding in the case, and when his number was called, put it into the hat. When I wrote my finding, murder in the first degree, I hardly thought there would be another such finding on any of the slips, but when the slips were all deposited and taken out and read, to my great astonishment it was found that I had agreed with every juror on the panel, had voted just as I had, murder in the first degree.

The people of Louisville have determined, by a two-thirds vote, to reduce the study hours in the public schools of that city from two sessions of two and a half hours each to one session of three hours. A similar change is talked of in Cleveland.

For many years past there has existed in Philadelphia, and known only to those of its citizens more especially interested in scientific pursuits, a collection of philosophical and chemical apparatus unequaled in this country, and, if the appraisal be correct, unsurpassed in the world. It was made and owned by the late well-known Charles N. Bancker, Esq., who devoted all the leisure hours of a life extended far beyond the average lot of man, and constantly applied to the successful prosecution of business, to the cultivation of scientific knowledge.

Nearly a fortnight ago a dispatch was received at San Francisco announcing the arrival of the weather signal corps, at Washington, stating that a storm might be expected in California that day. The storm had already begun, and was pretty general throughout the State, being especially severe in portions of the Sacramento Valley, where it was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. A San Francisco paper says this is the second time the present signal service has received notice from Washington, where observations from all parts of the Union are received and compared, have been promptly realized.

The round figures of the railroad interest are easily learned and remembered. The whole length of all the railways in the world is three hundred thousand of the same wax, in round numbers ten billions of dollars. Those of Great Britain are the most costly, and those of the United States the least so. The railway system of the world is supposed to give employment to over one million persons.

A new odorless and non-poisonous antiseptic and disinfectant called Chloraline has recently been introduced in this country and compares favorably as to price with anything of like character. It is said to be more effective than the best Italian chloride of lime or carbolic acid (which has heretofore been used) besides being without the disagreeable odor and sickening dangerous properties of those disinfectants. This article has been long and favorably known in Europe, where it is extensively used.

At a recent fair in New Orleans some baskets were exhibited which were a decided curiosity. They were made by an insane woman in a Louisiana retreat, from the matting on the floor, which she tore up for that purpose. The tassels and strings were made of her stockings, and the baskets lined with portions of her underclothing, while instead of thread the hand her own hair. The baskets were as even and well shaped as if made by machinery.

A new invention for preserving fruits and vegetables is attracting some attention. The moisture is expelled by a cold dry process, instead of the former modes of desiccation by heat. It is said to preserve vegetables and fruits in a much more perfect and palatable state than the heating process so generally in use.

The new article of food, Koumiss, lately introduced into England and the United States from Germany is of Tartar origin, and is the original form in made by fermenting mare's milk and agitating it during the process. Cow's milk is used as a substitute. The result of the treatment is a mixture of alcohol, carbonic acid, lactic acid, and finely divided caseine and butter, with the residue of the sugar and salts of the milk, in taste resembling the mixture of champagne and cream, and supposed, as the Tartars are very athletic, to be conducive to health and a great amount of pithiness.

The Chicago Council remitted the special assessment on the Douglas monument lot, by ordering the assessment, $2,256, to be paid to the general fund. The removal of the remains of Douglas to a more suitable place is suggested. The lot where they now lie, it is said, would suffer for a price sufficient to complete the present unfinished monument according to its original design.

The applicants for an extension of the patent for fire-alarm telegraph, Dr. Channing and Moses G. Farmer, of Boston, proved at last Thursday's session of the Commissioners of Patents that during the seven years about closing, in which the present system has existed, they have made only about thirty thousand dollars; that the free use of the patent was originally given to Boston, but was subsequently stolen by Philadelphia, Chicago and several other cities; and also that the patent has been the means of saving millions of dollars and numberless lives wherever it has been applied. The final decision will probably be rendered on the 25th inst.

Gen. Hooker stated in his speech at Boston that the battle of Lookout Mountain, "above the clouds," had never been fully understood, and in order that it might be properly explained he had given directions to have it painted. The artist had been at work one year, and at the end of two years it would be completed. Gen. H. said efforts had been made to take away whatever credit might belong to him, and hence his desire to place that battle in its true light.

PERSONAL.

There is a literary conflab brewing as to who is the originator of the "Walstrangerswar" literature of the day, Harte and Hay having their respective champions. The friends of the former declare that none is genuine unless it has the name of B. Harte in the wrapper, while the opposition caution the public against all verses which are not signed J. H. as worthless imitations.

DR. and MRS. C. G. Walker, of St. Louis, gave a public reception on Wednesday evening to Miss Phœbe Cozzens, the first female graduate of Washington University. The guests included the culture and beauty of the city, and it was observed that the learned object of the demonstration was designated with propriety, "Phœbe Cozzens, Esq.," or "Phœbe Cozzens, B. A.," which latter being "bachelor of arts," tempted the punsters present to put an A before "arts." A classic pundit suggested that "maid of arts" would be better, in which the old bachelors acquiesced, on the ground that all strong-minded men are made of arts. Then the classic pundit, to obviate such wretched playing upon English words, decided to change "maid of arts into Latin, to correspond with "*bonafacera artibus*," but when he announced that Phœbe Cozzens' diploma was that *master* in arts, he was indignantly ejected from the scene.

The bankruptcy of Dr. Strousberg, who at one time was believed to be one of the wealthiest men on the European continent, assumes more and more gigantic dimensions. The mere six months' interest which Strousberg owed on the 21st of March on the Roumanian Railroad coupons amounted to over two million dollars. The general wonderment is, what did Strousberg with all the money?

Berthold Auerbach denies in the South German papers that he is wealthy. He says that the reports about the enormous copyrights which he is said to have received for his work are generally exaggerated.

Charles Matthews, the ante-diluvian actor, now performing with such well deserved success in New York, was married to the celebrated beauty and American actress of note, Lizzie Davenport, when he made his last visit to the United States about twelve years ago. She is young enough to be his granddaughter, and still retains her remarkable loveliness. To the present generation the names of Madame Vestris and Lady Blessington seem connected with a perfect romance so that of their great-grandfathers. Yet Charles Matthews was the *protege* of Lady Blessington, and made his first trip to Italy in company with the Countess and Count D'orsay. He married Madam Vestris, who has been dead for well—only Charles himself can tell, as he is doubtless the only man alive who remembers her.

EVERY disciple of Isaac Walton knows that salmon will not take the hook in their spawning journeys, but it is not generally known that the inhabitants of British Columbia attribute to this fact the loss to England of Oregon and Washington Territory. In a recent speech delivered by Dr. Helmcken in the Colonial Assembly at Victoria, on the San Juan boundary question, he gave the following explanation of the causes which led to the cession of that country to the United States:

"In 1845, when negotiations were pending between Great Britain and the United States with reference to the boundary line, Great Britain claimed the country known as Oregon and Washington Territory. Two British ships-of-war were sent out to examine the country and report to the British Government upon its value. The Earl of Aberdeen was Premier at that time; the commander of one of the ships was the late Sir Wolfred Nelson, and he ascended the Columbia river and tried to catch salmon with flies. The salmon wouldn't take the flies, and the officers caught fish. When they reported to the Admiralty before them through travelers, it may be only necessary to buy for thirty days or less, so that the foretold panic never reached us and few cared to know why or attributed its prevention to the proper cause.

Let us suppose, Mr. Editor, that you are a large retail dealer in central Ohio, and that for years you would not call on you. You have, in order to find the best market, to go to one city for hardware, to two or three others for different kinds of groceries, so that to buy all your goods in the best markets you must make a visit in the course of the year to St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia. After purchasing and making three journeys, *and casting up your accounts*, you would find that your customers would have to pay roundly for your time so lost in business, and that your cost is not to be included in the amount of the bill.

The bid should state the time in which the entire work, as shown on the Drawings, will be completed, fully erected at the work sites, ready for the Light House Board to take and delivered as aforesaid, and should also state the day and date on which it proposes to begin the erection of the first, as specified in the "Form of Bid."

The bidder will be required to have personal supervision of an Agent of the Board, and all facilities must be afforded him for the inspection of the material to be furnished. Such part of either as are not in accordance with the Drawings and Specifications must, in case of rejection, be made good at the expense of the contractor.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject any proposal for any reasons it may deem sufficient.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond, signed by the bidder and two competent sureties (certified to be such by the Collector of the District) in the penal sum of one hundred dollars ($10,000), that, in the event of the acceptance of the proposal, a contract will be entered into within ten (10) days after notice is given by the Board that the bid has been accepted.

Bond and security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), signed by two competent sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, will also be required.

A copy of the Specifications and Drawings must be inclosed with the bid, as evidence of the object of the proposal.

Bids must be addressed, in a sealed envelope, "Proposals for a Light House at Bolivar Point, Texas," and directed, prepaid, to Rear Admiral W. B. Franklin, U. S. N., President Light House Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may withdraw his bid at any time prior to the hour fixed for the opening of bids.

Bidders will be present in person or by authorized agent when bids are opened.

Payments for the work will be made quarterly, upon estimates certified to by the agent of the Board; but twenty (20) per cent. of the amount of each estimate will be withheld until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

Plans, specifications and forms of proposal may be obtained from Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Duane, United States Engineer, Portland, Maine; Major Barnard, Boston, Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel I. C. Woodruff, Engineer, Detroit, Michigan; Major Elliott, Staten Island, New York; G. Castor Smith, Esq., Assistant Light House Engineer, Custom-house, corner of Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Captain Peter C. Hains, United States Engineer, Custom-house Building, Baltimore, Maryland; Major W. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from the undersigned.

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Secretary.

CROCERIES, &C.

APRIL 5th.

70 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
38 half chests Imperial Tea;
12 quarter chests Imperial Tea;
96 half chests Hyson Tea;
111 half chests Young Hyson Tea;
84 half chests Japan Tea;
220 half chests Oolong Tea;
75 half chests Souchong Tea;
450 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
90 hhds. N. O. Sugar.

TO ARRIVE THIS DAY,

40 bbls. Illinois Sorghum.

The above, with a full line of COFFEES, TOBACCOS, FISH, &c., for sale Low.

Samuel H. Baird,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

CLOTHING.

CARD.

Samuel Gray, Merchant Tailor,

In addition to his own long experience and practical knowledge of the business, has engaged the services of

MR. W. H. NOURSE,

A gentleman also of experience and practical knowledge of the business. Gentlemen having their CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER will find it to their advantage to have it CUT IN THE LATEST STYLE, but MADE by first class workmen.

Samuel Gray, Merchant Tailor,
89 Fifth Avenue (above Smithfield Street.)

GREAT BARGAINS

AT NO. 40 SIXTH STREET,

LATE ST. CLAIR, CORNER OF PENN.

Having Reduced Our Entire Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING

Upwards of 25 per cent. in order to make room for Spring Goods, we respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS is large, we are prepared to make an equal reduction to those who may favor us with a call. Having a full and complete stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, we offer them at remarkably low prices. Call and examine at No. 40 SIXTH STREET.

STRAW & TUTELL.

WONDERFUL WELL.

A Productive Hole—Gas, Salt and Mineral Water.

The gas well experiment in Buffalo has proven, it seems, a complete success. The *Express* says: After the hole had been sunk to the depth of six hundred and ten feet, the force of the gas seemed to increase and the drill was kept at work steadily until it touched rock six hundred and forty feet below the surface of the earth. The hole was then eased and lined, and after tubing, the volume of uprising gas showed a pressure of seventy pounds to the square inch. Yesterday it showed the incredible pressure of one hundred and thirty pounds to the square inch.

Mr. Getz, the proprietor of the great gas well at Getzville, who has had considerable experience in sinking gas wells, and has visited those of Erie and Pendleton for information, has examined the Buffalo well and pronounces it a perfect success, equal in every respect to the well at Getzville, and asserts that it will supply at least forty thousand feet of gas per day. In respect to the quality of gas furnished, this gentleman says that it is of very great value and of rare purity, after the use of a foot to require any purifying, and furthermore, that it possesses double the illuminating power of the ordinary gas used in the city. Mr. Getz believes that the great flow of gas at the Getzville and Buffalo wells proves conclusively that wells sunk in the Buffalo basin will be equally successful.

The gas has been tested and found to burn with a strong and clear light, which will make it perfectly acceptable for illuminating purposes, and further experiments it comes up in such abundant quantities that it can be used quite extensively in the manufacture in some of the manufactories. The apparent unlimited supply of gas is the cheapest thing enough for all.

The vein of mineral water which was struck over two weeks ago, continues to yield a copious flow of water, and those who have examined it assert that it has the qualities similar in some respects to the celebrated mineral springs of St. Catherines, while others claim that it has just like water obtained from springs in the center of New York, which have been regarded as a valuable medicinal for two or three years past.

The third and last discovery in this prolific hole is that of very salt water or brine, which comes from near the bottom of the well. This is not rock salt water, but is thoroughly impregnated with the body of the salt itself, giving strong indications of salt rock. What further discoveries are to be made remains to be seen.

THE term "Ku-Klux," which has achieved so bad a notoriety in the country, has been accredited to a Mexican slang term, but a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* finds it to be of much greater antiquity, and to have at least a respectable origin. He quotes the following verse from Sherwood's "Funeral Monuments," issued 1631, and quoted by Dorsch in his "Curiosities and Quarrels of Authors." The lines refer to the death of one John Peury, a Welsh non-conformist:

The Welshman is hanged,
Who at our kirke blanged,
And at the State banged,
And browned are his banks;
And though he be hanged,
Yet he is not wronged,
The deil has him fanged
In his fevered jaws.

And he thinks that the word is a confession on the part of the gentlemen who are making the dust fly down South, of their guidance by the crooked claws of his Satanic Majesty.

The Household Tonic.

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have". But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a sanguifier, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Flowering Plants.

We invite attention to our Splendid Stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS,
VERBENAS, HELIOTROPES,
PETUMAS, FUCHIAS,
DAHLIAS,
PELARGONIUMS, Etc.,

Unsurpassed by the Largest and Best in this Market, which we are selling at VERY LOWEST RATES.

Also, a Splendid Stock of VEGETABLE PLANTS, AT MARKET RATES.

We are giving a very Liberal Discount to the Trade and Heavy Buyers.

R. CUMMING & CO

(SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX.)

OFFICE—137 LIBERTY STREET.

DRUMMERS AGAIN.

The Other Side—Over $100,000,000 Saved Annually.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On behalf of the commercial travelers of Pittsburgh and other cities, we desire to call your own and your readers' attention to a fair statement of the question of our usefulness to trade. Your journal having a large circulation and wide influence, and the question having been discussed in its columns, we respectfully solicit a hearing. If it can be shown that we are all burdens on trade, I venture to say there are but few travelers who will not be ready to abandon it at once.

I think you will readily admit that whatever system of business puts goods into the hands of the consumer *at the smallest margin for great and expense above cost*, is the system to be adopted. This being the case, let us take the example of Great Britain. To say, without fear of contradiction, knowing the facts, that there is no country in the world where goods are sold on a smaller margin above cost than on the three islands. Houses in London, Liverpool, Belfast or Glasgow, sell at less than half the percentage usual here, and seven-tenths of all sales are made through commercial travelers; the other three-tenths are not sold at lower rates, but will average higher.

The commercial travelers were met in Great Britain when the system was first tried by the same prejudices and misrepresentations, dictated by selfishness and a disposition to cavil at anything that set itself in such *special advertising* mediums as the solicitor. The same arguments were used by "business" in those days, which is certainly a more sagacious one than "drummers." But the system prospered in spite of all opposition, *because of its economy to trade*, and to-day there is not a more respectable class of commercial travelers. In fact, a powerful association in England than the Commercial Travelers.

It is not necessary in order to establish our case, to go beyond the history of trade in our own country. Any one acquainted with the facts will admit that the assertion that as to numerical strength, and in point of energy and activity, goods have been sold on smaller margins above cost. Twenty years ago, when there were no railroads, jobbers got more than double the commerce now asked. Some of us have often heard the leading wholesale business many years ago, express wonder that jobbers can live now at such small margins. And they could not, were they pursuing the same system that their grandfathers followed. Twenty years ago it was usual for dealers to visit the market once or twice a year, and purchase six months' to a year's stock. They bought large quantities at a time, because they had few opportunities of buying; they paid large margins for time and for their ignorance of the market. They were entirely in the hands of the seller; he, after selling a few leading articles close, could get his own profit on all the rest with safety. He had no fear that shortly after the buyer received and marked his goods in his own store, a traveler would call on him and compare prices on any of all goods, thus exposing the seller. A house that would now adopt that system would soon be abandoned by their customers. There were reasons under the old system, why the jobber must have large margins, because of the danger to the buyer during the long time of credit. Had there been no commercial travelers after the late war, the goods in trade that was foretold so persistently, would have been upon us; 1867 would have been repeated on a larger scale. The advantage on the heavy stocks of goods which have to carry under the old system would have made it memorable as a year of general disaster to trade. The merchants, buying the smallest quantity before them through travelers, it may be only necessary to buy for thirty days or less, so that the foretold panic never reached us and few cared to know why or attributed its prevention to the proper cause.

Ask any respectable jobber in this city if his travelers sell his goods at higher rates than when they are sold at home, he will tell you that the reverse is the case. If you ask why that can be afforded, the answer is that the traveler *studies trade*, and knows how as to ask you, Mr. Editor, can houses that do not send out travelers find goods below the market value? You will readily answer me. Why, such houses sell their goods *below the market* value because they have no travelers. Houses in London, Liverpool, Belfast or Glasgow, sell at less than half the percentage usual here, and seven-tenths of all sales are made through commercial travelers; the other three-tenths are not sold at lower rates, but will average higher.

The commercial travelers were met in Great Britain when the system was first tried by the same prejudices and misrepresentations, dictated by selfishness and a disposition to cavil at anything that set itself in such *special advertising* mediums as the solicitor. The same arguments were used by "business" in those days, which is certainly a more sagacious one than "drummers." But the system prospered in spite of all opposition, *because of its economy to trade*, and to-day there is not a more respectable class of commercial travelers. In fact, a powerful association in England than the Commercial Travelers.

It is not necessary in order to establish our case, to go beyond the history of trade in our own country. Any one acquainted with the facts will admit that the assertion that as to numerical strength, and in point of energy and activity, goods have been sold on smaller margins above cost. Twenty years ago, when there were no railroads, jobbers got more than double the commerce now asked. Some of us have often heard the leading wholesale business many years ago, express wonder that jobbers can live now at such small margins. And they could not, were they pursuing the same system that their grandfathers followed. Twenty years ago it was usual for dealers to visit the market once or twice a year, and purchase six months' to a year's stock. They bought large quantities at a time, because they had few opportunities of buying; they paid large margins for time and for their ignorance of the market. They were entirely in the hands of the seller; he, after selling a few leading articles close, could get his own profit on all the rest with safety. He had no fear that shortly after the buyer received and marked his goods in his own store, a traveler would call on him and compare prices on any of all goods, thus exposing the seller. A house that would now adopt that system would soon be abandoned by their customers. There were reasons under the old system, why the jobber must have large margins, because of the danger to the buyer during the long time of credit. Had there been no commercial travelers after the late war, the goods in trade that was foretold so persistently, would have been upon us; 1867 would have been repeated on a larger scale. The advantage on the heavy stocks of goods which have to carry under the old system would have made it memorable as a year of general disaster to trade. The merchants, buying the smallest quantity before them through travelers, it may be only necessary to buy for thirty days or less, so that the foretold panic never reached us and few cared to know why or attributed its prevention to the proper cause.

Let us suppose, Mr. Editor, that you are a large retail dealer in central Ohio, and that for years you would not call on you. You have, in order to find the best market, to go to one city for hardware, to two or three others for different kinds of groceries, so that to buy all your goods in the best markets you must make a visit in the course of the year to St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia. After purchasing and making three journeys, *and casting up your accounts*, you would find that your customers would have to pay roundly for your time so lost in business, and that your cost is not to be included in the amount of the bill.

The bid should state the time in which the entire work, as shown on the Drawings, will be completed, fully erected at the work sites, ready for the Light House Board to take and delivered as aforesaid, and should also state the day and date on which it proposes to begin the erection of the first, as specified in the "Form of Bid."

The bidder will be required to have personal supervision of an Agent of the Board, and all facilities must be

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, being one-quarter of the 7 per cents; are dated 1864, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, May 15, 1871.

The attention of capitalists and even small investors is again called to the new five per cent. National loan. We have repeatedly referred to this matter, and when we advise persons to invest their money in Government bonds, we are certain that it is the safest investment that can be made. The interest is paid in gold quarterly. The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 6-20 years six per cents, bonds, and, in addition to those proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month. The entire effect, therefore, of the new loan, in connection with the existing sinking fund provisions of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and interest of the public debt of the United States. *The loan creates no additional supply of Government stocks*, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in gold from customs is constantly increasing, as it has been doing for two years past, the funded stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest. It is announced by telegram that those bonds are now ready for the signature of the Register of the Treasury, and will be delivered to subscribers as rapidly as they can be prepared and forwarded by the Department at Washington. The subscriptions to the new loan amount now to about sixty-five millions.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
C. S. Bonds of 1867,	117½	117½
C. S. Bonds of 1868,	117½	117½
C. S. Bonds of 1864,	114½	114½
C. S. Bonds of 1865,	115½	115½
C. S. Bonds of 1865 (new),	115½	115½
C. S. Bonds of 1867,	116½	116½
C. S. Bonds of 1868,	117½	117½
10-40s,	109½	109½
Coupons,	109½	109½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold,	112
United States 6s of 1881,	117½
United States 6-20s of 1862,	114½
United States 6-20s of 1864,	114½
United States 6-20s of 1865,	115½
United States 5-20s,	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865,	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867,	117½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868,	117½
Union Pacific Railroad,	94
Central Pacific Railroad,	97
Currency Pacifics,	115½

The gold market was firm and fairly active at a fractional advance. The temper of the New York gold Room is becoming quite bullish on account of the high rates for foreign exchange, and the high turn to-day was due simply to there being more buyers than sellers at the market price—the bureau-wing believers in the safety of speculation for a rise.

—The receipts of cotton at all the ports for the past year were 46,849 bales, against 51,408 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1, 1870, are 3,669,659 bales, against 3,674,363 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 994,726 bales in the present crop. The exports for the week at the ports for the week were 28,786 bales, against 51,240 bales the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 2,763,139 bales, against 2,843,-940 bales for the same time last year. The stocks of all the ports are 208,342 bales, against 322,209 bales for the same time last year.

The weekly statement of the New York associated banks is very favorable. The total legal reserves, including largely of greenbacks, is over 2,300,000 against an increase in liabilities of about 1,500,000. Deducting the new reserves over the reserves held up by the latter, the banks are still loaning to-day $1,466,900 in the surplus above the reserve required by law to be kept on hand, which up to-day amounts to $14,629,465. It is not easy to determine to a small degree how much money unless upon the hypothesis that the duller business at the Stock Exchange has so limited the demand for call that the concept of money by the maturing of time engagements has been greater than the fresh engagements in Wall street from day to day.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Anchor Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of sixty Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day:

May 15, 1871.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Adams Express,	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
American Express,	56	56	56	56	56	56
Boston,	98	98	98	98	98	98
Canton,	56	56	56	56	56	56
Central of New Jersey,	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland and Pittsburgh,	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and Rock Island,	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Chicago and Northwestern,	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred,	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Canton Co.,	56	56	56	56	56	56
Cumberland preferred,	30	30	30	30	30	30
Del. and Hudson Canal,	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Del., Lack. and Western,	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie,	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Erie preferred,	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Fort Wayne,	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Hudson River,	124	124	124	124	124	124
Illinois Central,	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Michigan Central,	110	110	110	110	110	110
Michigan Southern,	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
New York Central,	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Ohio and Mississippi,	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Ohio and Mississippi preferred,	60	60	60	60	60	60
Pacific Mail,	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne,	134	134	134	134	134	134
Pittsburgh and Cleveland,	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Pittsburgh and Connellsville,	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Quicksilver,	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Quicksilver preferred,	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Reading,	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Rock Island,	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Toledo and Wabash,	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Toledo, Wabash and Western,	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Toledo, Wabash and Western preferred,	70	70	70	70	70	70
Union Pacific,	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Wells, Fargo & Co.,	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Western Union Telegraph,	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Gold,	112	112	112	112	112	112

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), Pittsburgh. Stocks a Specialty. Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks in a manner for the same commission, and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on unincumbered real estate, satisfactory notes, or on mortgages on city or county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have little that is new to give the reader so early in the week in relation to the state of market. Prices all ran about the same last week, generally, very uniform, and the indications are that the same rule will hold good this week. All the leading items are held firmly at previous quotations. Some items have changed slightly. For instance, last week, with the customary discount to the trade, oil was held as follows: Lead pipe 10c; sheet lead 9c; bar lead 9½c; pig lead 8½c. Hops have almost entirely disappeared from the market, and the nominal rates are 18@20c for good qualities, with no sales at present. Butter is still in excess of the demand, and the same may be said of eggs. Cheese arriving more freely. The local market continues about variety, receiving daily additions from the unstructed Southern states, and even as far off as Kentucky. With railroads, telegraphs and steamships of tropical climes, why not our markets be at all time supplied with fruits and vegetables of every ety. We are drifting that way. We omit our al quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 16, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday ruled dull with a erial difference in the views of dealers in regard prices. The result was the sales were few and e distance apart, as buyers are not disposed to the rates demanded.

CRUDE.

he following are the nominal rates: Spot 11¾c; 11½c; sellers' option for July, 11¾c; buyers' on to July 12c; sellers' option all year, 12½c; ers' option all year 12c.

SALES.

bbls S. C. till July, lower creek $4 50
bbls S. C. till July, Pine creek 4 50
bbls tank oil, at gravity, S. C. till July 11¾c

REFINED.

he market was a dull one. The Eastern market reported very unsettled and prices very unsatisfactory. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 24½c; 24½c; June, 24½c; July 25c; August and ember, 25½c; B. C. all year, 19c.

SALES.

bbls June 24½c
bbls June 24½c

COOPERAGE.

barrels.—Market quiet; prices steady; sales 500 ver barrels on spot at $2 66 delivered. We quote he trade on spot, delivered, at $2 70 bid, with no ers.

(Western Union Telegraph Lines.)

YORK, May 15.—The Herald says: The ket is more quiet to-day and a shade weaker; of crude $6 bbl, with sellers asking $6 buyers offering $5 50. Refined is also weak, sellers asking $8 60, and $8 asked 42½ for regular. The ket closed dull. We quote the following:

bbls upper creek, spot $4 25
bbls upper creek, spot 4 25
bbls upper creek, regular 4 50
bbls upper creek, regular 4 50
bbls lower creek, S. C., 90 days 4 50
bbls Somerville 4 00
bbls Somerville 4 00

YORK, May 16, closing 12.—Crude in bulk for immediate delivery, 6c. We quote: 5,000 bbls sold at that. Refined is quiet and lower; sales 8,000 bbls, June, at 24½c; July, 25c; August, 25½c; and 1,000 bbls at 24½c; cash; delivery weaker and dull; sales 1,000 bbls, May, at 24½c; June and July, 24½c; August, 25½c.

YORK, May 15.—Market quiet at $4 25 bbl for crude; $8 for refined. We quote:

CHESTER CENTER, May 13.—Market quiet a

CITY, May 13.—Market quiet and firm, at 6c off for lots of Corn Creek, 6½c for Lower Creek, 7c for Lower Creek, 8c for Pine creek.

, May 13.—Market quiet and firm, at 6c off for lots of Corn Creek, 6½c for Lower Creek, 7c for Pine creek, 8c for Pine creek.

In Pardee and Atlantic Line:

, May 13.—Market quiet and firm, at 6c off for lots of Corn Creek, 6½c for Lower Creek, 7c for Pine creek, 8c for Pine creek. Clear and warm. Thermometer 70 to 80.

, May 13.—Market quiet and firm, at 6c off for lots of Corn Creek, 6½c for Lower Creek, 7c for Pine creek, 8c for Pine creek

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of the Hour.

Who Furnished the Treaty for Publication?—Correspondents Catechised to Little Purpose—Registration in Richmond, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1871.

The Senate Investigating Committee on the publication of the Treaty had a three hours' session to-night. A number of Senate employees were examined, and several correspondents who had nothing to do with the publication and knew nothing of it. These were asked a host of questions regarding their impression, beliefs and various other similar questions, which would have been hooted out of any Justice of the Peace Court in the land. Carpenter and Conkling were the chief examiners.

Mr. White, of the New York *Tribune*, testified that he did not obtain the copy he used from the Senate or any one connected with it, and that it was not even a senate document, but one printed by the State Department. At this point Mr. Sumner remarked that the State Department printed forty copies. Mr. Trumbull informed the witness that in his personal opinion the Senate had no jurisdiction over any except its own documents, and that the Committee had no right to make further inquiries. In this, however, Trumbull was overruled and the Committee voted to expel Mr. White for contempt. All of the same course was taken with Mr. Ramsdell, also of the *Tribune*, who refused to tell who furnished the copy that was telegraphed. Mr. Thurber, manager of the Western Union Telegraph, has been summoned with a view of earning what messages which passed over the wires the night the Treaty was sent. The Commission called several witnesses and inquired whether it was customary for correspondents to not been held, and an agreement made not to answer before the Senate. The result was that the Commission found itself lucky solid on some story to this effect, current in executive session. Mr. White refused to answer on the ground that he had promised not to tell who gave him the treaty, and he felt in honor bound not to do it. Here Mr. Sumner, much to the annoyance of Carpenter, remarked that he wished Senators could be screwed up to as high a standard of honor.

The registration of Richmond, just finished, shows the total numberof votes in that city to be 13,306, of which 8,614 are colored, leaving a white majority of 961. The negro majority on the registration lists in Petersburg is 970.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan, up to noon today, were $145,000.

WAR INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury ordered the payment of $167,167 to the State of Pennsylvania, being an instalment of the war indemnity claim of that State on account of the raising of troops for the war. Over 3,000 claims have been filed with the Southern Claims Commission, amounting nominally to several millions of dollars.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED.

The new Territorial Government for Columbia was inaugurated to-day, there being a large number in attendance at the Masonic Hall building to witness the proceedings, including the organization of the Legislative Assembly. Frederick Douglass was elected Vice President of the Council of the Upper Branch. The Governor in his message stated that the funded debt of Georgetown will not exceed $700,000, while it was known that of the city of Washington is over two millions, with one million of floating debts. The city of Washington pays $200,000 per annum. The Governor's message also recommends improvements relative to the common schools, charities, etc., and that the Board of Public Works, and suggests various improvements.

JUDGE LYNCH.

A Murderer "Worked Off" by a Mob—Hung Once, but the Rope Breaks—The Victim Cooly Submits to Fate—His Friends Sympathizers Make Ready for Another Trial—He Confesses to Having Committed Several Murders.

YANKTON, DAK., May 15.—James Jamison, alias McBeath, who was hung by a mob at Helena, Cedar county, nine miles east of here, on the south side of the river, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was executed near Omaha last week for the murder of Henry Corker, a farmer, in Cedar county, in October last, and was brought to Helena for trial, arriving there yesterday. There seems to have been no doubt as to his identity or of his guilt, and knowing of his expected arrival at Helena, yesterday, quite a large crowd from this side of the river was there to meet him. He confessed the murder, which was a cold-blooded one, and threw other murders of which he is suspected. Having escaped from jail here on a similar charge a day or two before the murder in Nebraska was committed, he objected to being hung, because he was superstitious, but not because of his murders. He was once strung up, but the rope broke, and it is stated he coolly remarked that the people were getting the rope ready again. The whole affair, however reprehensible, seems to have been conducted with equal coolness and deliberation. A rude platform, the plow being that he was a farm-hand and sluggery scoundrel, and the only safety was in hanging him at once. The murder with which he was charged when he was lynched was that of a commercial agent from Sioux City, whom he met on the river in a buckboard. He decided having him as a companion for awhile, and afterwards murdered him, and shot the victim and he afterwards cut his throat.

YANKTON, DAK., May 15.—Since writing the above I learn the following additional particulars relative to the hanging of the murderer Jamison, at St. Helena, Neb., yesterday. He began confessing to the double murder of Jno. Cagney, at Fort Buford, but claimed that the commander, Swinnerton, knew of it, and that the murder of Locke until about two o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to about two hundred. A vote had been taken, and he had been informed he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken the parole said:

Fellow-citizens—I have come to make a free and open confession of the murder of Locke, and want to show that I will have to be hung, and I only ask to be hung like a man. I have been charged with the crime of murdering Swinnerton, but claimed that the murder of Locke until about two o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to about two hundred. A vote had been taken, and he had been informed he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken the parole said:

Fellow-citizens—I have come to make a free and open confession of the murder of Locke, and want to show that I will have to be hung, and I only ask to be hung like a man. I have been charged with the crime of murdering Swinnerton, but claimed that the murder of Locke until about two o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to about two hundred. A vote had been taken, and he had been informed he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken the parole said:

The murderer's real name was John McSmith. He was thirty years old; born in New York; went to Kentucky; served in the Union army, and came to Dakota in the Twenty-second regiment; was a sutler at Bowling Green, Kentucky; made a will just before his execution, bequeathing her a house and four acres of land. He was on his way starting a store in Kentucky before leaving, but says accidentally. Saturday night, after writing the letter of Carpenter, remarked that he wished Senators could be screwed up to as high a standard of honor.

The registration of Richmond, just finished, shows the total numberof votes in that city to be 13,306, of which 8,614 are colored, leaving a white majority of 961. The negro majority on the registration lists in Petersburg is 970.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan, up to noon today, were $145,000.

WAR INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury ordered the payment of $167,167 to the State of Pennsylvania, being an instalment of the war indemnity claim of that State on account of the raising of troops for the war. Over 3,000 claims have been filed with the Southern Claims Commission, amounting nominally to several millions of dollars.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED.

The new Territorial Government for Columbia was inaugurated to-day, there being a large number in attendance at the Masonic Hall building to witness the proceedings, including the organization of the Legislative Assembly. Frederick Douglass was elected Vice President of the Council of the Upper Branch. The Governor in his message stated that the funded debt of Georgetown will not exceed $700,000, while it was known that of the city of Washington is over two millions, with one million of floating debts. The city of Washington pays $200,000 per annum. The Governor's message also recommends improvements relative to the common schools, charities, etc., and that the Board of Public Works, and suggests various improvements.

JUDGE LYNCH.

A Murderer "Worked Off" by a Mob—Hung Once, but the Rope Breaks—The Victim Coolly Submits to Fate—His Friends Sympathizers Make Ready for Another Trial—He Confesses to Having Committed Several Murders.

YANKTON, DAK., May 15.—James Jamison, alias McBeath, who was hung by a mob at Helena, Cedar county, nine miles east of here, on the south side of the river, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was executed near Omaha last week for the murder of Henry Corker, a farmer, in Cedar county, in October last, and was brought to Helena for trial, arriving there yesterday. There seems to have been no doubt as to his identity or of his guilt, and knowing of his expected arrival at Helena, yesterday, quite a large crowd from this side of the river was there to meet him. He confessed the murder, which was a cold-blooded one, and threw other murders of which he is suspected. Having escaped from jail here on a similar charge a day or two before the murder in Nebraska was committed, he objected to being hung, because he was superstitious, but not because of his murders. He was once strung up, but the rope broke, and it is stated he coolly remarked that the people were getting the rope ready again. The whole affair, however reprehensible, seems to have been conducted with equal coolness and deliberation. A rude platform, the plow being that he was a farm-hand and sluggery scoundrel, and the only safety was in hanging him at once. The murder with which he was charged when he was lynched was that of a commercial agent from Sioux City, whom he met on the river in a buckboard. He decided having him as a companion for awhile, and afterwards murdered him, and shot the victim and he afterwards cut his throat.

YANKTON, DAK., May 15.—Since writing the above I learn the following additional particulars relative to the hanging of the murderer Jamison, at St. Helena, Neb., yesterday. He began confessing to the double murder of Jno. Cagney, at Fort Buford, but claimed that the commander, Swinnerton, knew of it, and that the murder of Locke until about two o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to about two hundred. A vote had been taken, and he had been informed he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken the parole said:

Fellow-citizens—I have come to make a free and open confession of the murder of Locke, and want to show that I will have to be hung, and I only ask to be hung like a man. I have been charged with the crime of murdering Swinnerton, but claimed that the murder of Locke until about two o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to about two hundred. A vote had been taken, and he had been informed he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken the parole said:

Fellow-citizens—I have come to make a free and open confession of the murder of Locke, and want to show that I will have to be hung, and I only ask to be hung like a man. I have been charged with the crime of murdering Swinnerton, but claimed that the murder of Locke until about two o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to about two hundred. A vote had been taken, and he had been informed he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken the parole said:

The murderer's real name was John McSmith. He was thirty years old; born in New York; went to Kentucky; served in the Union army, and came to Dakota in the Twenty-second regiment; was a sutler at Bowling Green, Kentucky; made a will just before his execution, bequeathing her a house and four acres of land. He was on his way starting a store in Kentucky before leaving, but says accidentally, Saturday night, after writing the letter of Carpenter, remarked that he wished Senators could be screwed up to as high a standard of honor.

The registration of Richmond, just finished, shows the total numberof votes in that city to be 13,306, of which 8,614 are colored, leaving a white majority of 961. The negro majority on the registration lists in Petersburg is 970.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan, up to noon today, were $145,000.

WAR INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury ordered the payment of $167,167 to the State of Pennsylvania, being an instalment of the war indemnity claim of that State on account of the raising of troops for the war. Over 3,000 claims have been filed with the Southern Claims Commission, amounting nominally to several millions of dollars.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED.

The new Territorial Government for Columbia was inaugurated to-day, there being a large number in attendance at the Masonic Hall building to witness the proceedings, including the organization of the Legislative Assembly. Frederick Douglass was elected Vice President of the Council of the Upper Branch. The Governor in his message stated that the funded debt of Georgetown will not exceed $700,000, while it was known that of the city of Washington is over two millions, with one million of floating debts. The city of Washington pays $200,000 per annum. The Governor's message also recommends improvements relative to the common schools, charities, etc., and that the Board of Public Works, and suggests various improvements.

FAMILY SQUABBLES.

The Blood-Claflin Unfleshmentness in Court—Family Relations Ventilated—A Much Divorced Man—The Matter Not Yet Settled.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Blood-Claflin scandal case was before Justice Ledwith this afternoon, and proved an immense sensation. The court room was crowded. Col. Jas. Harvey Bloss, husband of Mrs. Victoria Claflin Woodhull, was charged with having attempting to kill the mother of Tennessee Claflin and Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, the feminine brokers of Broad street. Mrs. Claflin testified that trouble arose because her daughter and Bloss, who was in business with them, wanted to break away. She said a peanut woman would do business better; that Blood threatened to kill her, and she feared he would deprive her of freedom by causing her arrest on a lunatic warrant. Mrs. Woodhull, also a witness complaining when there was no money to do the marketing at one time. Blood made a rush at her, but Mrs. Woodhull, who is described as excited, caught him by the neck and threatened to put him in jail; knew Blood in St. Louis, Chicago, Mrs. Medina, &c., under Dr. Harvey. Mrs. Spear, a daughter of Mrs. Claflin testified that there existed a feud of long standing feeling between her mother and her brother sisters and Blood, and that the latter threatened to wash his hands in her mother's blood. She corroborated all, and said he was divorced from his first wife in 1866, and the same year married Mrs. Woodhull, from whom he was divorced in 1868, and that she now occupied separate rooms from him in the same house. He was in business with Vic. and Tennie, and the trouble was about money. Col. Bloss denied